Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marien County. FOR ACDITOR OF STATE. JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County. FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT.

MICHAEL C. KERR. F 100 Of Floyd County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

> CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. st District-JOHN LAW JAMES A. CRAVENS. H. W. HARRINGTON. W.S. HOLMAN. E. JOHNSON. A. B. CONDUITT D. W. VOORHEES. DAVID TURPIE. J. K. EDGERTON J. F. McDOWELL.

A Republican Argument Against No-Partyism.

We call attention to the following bold denunciation of the attempt of the Republican leaders to stifle all discussion and criticism of the acts of the Administration, under the plausible but dangerous plea that no matter for what objects or in what manner the war is prosecuted, that all who do not sustain the powers that be, must be against the Government. Since the war began there has been no factious opposition to the Administration. Every requisition it has made upon Congress and the people for men, money and authority to suppress the rebellion, has been promptly complied with. But this confidence and liberality upon the part of the people have been shamefully abused. Recklessness, proffigacy and rascality have characterized the war expenditures from the beginning. Where has there been any economy or regard for the public interests? Fortunes have been made by stealing from the Government and with the knowledge of those whose was to protect its interests. And why have these things been permitted? Because such "patriots" as JOE WRIGHT have been going around the country declaring it to be treason to question any act of those whom in the purer and better days of the Republic were regarded as public servants-but who are now pronounced to be "the Government." And in this light this same Joe. WRIGHT in a speech at a Republican meeting in Madison the other day, and the sentiment received the cordial applause of the Republicans, declared that "every man who was not openly for the Government (meaning the party in power, including himself) richly merited and should promptly meet a traitor's death." That's his idea of loyalty. It is not fidelity to the Constitution which should be regarded the first duty of the citizen, but an open approval of all the thievery, rascality and imbecility which has characterized (and still characterizes) the conduct of the war and the infamous legislation of the present Congress. The people have no right, say those advocates of no-partyism, to inquire into and condemn corruption and partisan legislation, until we know whether we have a Government and a country! And what is the result of such doctrines? The war to suppress the rebellion has been in progress a year and a half, and the rebellion is stronger to day than when the war first commenced. The Government has accumulated a public debt of a thousand millions of dollars, and it is being increased at the rate of two or three millions a day. And from a Government comparatively free from public burdens. eighteen months of Republican Administration has made it about equal in taxation to the taxridden nations of the old world. If there had been a powerful opposition party in Congress, not to the Government, but to the party in power, closely scrutinizing all the acts of the Administration, far different to-day would have been the condition of public affairs. The war would have been prosecuted energetically and for the single purpose of restoring the national authority and unity; not to strengthen a dominant party, reward its members for partisan services and fatten its treasury plunderers. Without parties a free Government cannot long exist. Opposing parties. are its health, its life. The result of no-partyism is despotism, and we see it illustrated in France, in Austria, in Russia. Says Jox WRIGHT and the Republican leaders: "Every man who is not openly for the Government (Louis Napoleon) richly merits and should promply meet a traitor's death." In France the will of Louis Napoleon is the Government, but in the United States we have been taught that the Constitution, and the laws under it, were the Government, not the Administration who happen to be in power. These issues must be met and determined at the elections this fall. It must be apparent to every candid mind that the Republican administration of the Government is a signal failure. If the people desire to maintain

such we believe will be the verdict of the people. But we started out merely to call attention to the following article, which we copy from the New York World, a Republican paper, which ably demonstrates the necessity of a change in the administration of the Government, to save it from

a free Government, and restore purity and econo-

The only hope of accomplishing these ends is

in the displacement of the party in power. And

my in its administration, there must be a change,

utter destruction ; The demonstrated incapacity of the Administration now in power blunts the tree of all the arguments beretofore used against party action during the war. When, one year ago, the disposition was so general to give this Administration the unanimous support of the loval States, it was on the assumption that, with such support, it would conduct the war to a successful, speedy, honorable, and triumphant issue. All the world knows how disastrously this hope has been disappointed. Supplied with all the men it asked for and all the money it needed, unembarrassed by even the shadow of party opposition in Congress or the country, there has never been an Administration in this or any other free country which wielded resources so great, possessed power so unlimited, or proved so unequal to a great exigency. So notorious is its incompetency that its own friends are demanding of Mr. Lincoln a change of his Cabinet under the pressure of an invasion which renders it doubtful whether he will not, within the next two weeks, be himself a captive in the hands of the rebels. A war com mittee of the commercial metropolis propose raising a large army in opposition to the President, and putting it under the command of a popular leader, the most prominent trait of whose character is insubordination to constituted author ity. The Governors of several States belonging to the party which elected the President, hold in a New England city a conclave said to be in concert with the New York war committee; whose proceedings, kept vailed from the public, are well understood to have been dictated by a spirit

In this state of things, with the Government in bels or subverson by irregular and revolutionary est .- Chicago Times.

action at the North, only canting imbecility can precate the formation of an organized, efficient and patriotic opposition party in the loyal States Such an opposition party is the great necessity of surrendered to this administration such an excess! of power that it has assumed toward them the bearing and enforced upon them the arbitrary The Union ball is rolling? edicts of a despotism, and large bodies of them are beginning to meditate its overthrow by the the name of free government and constitutional liberte, against all such treasonable proceedings, against all such desperate and anarchical resorts. Under a free Constitution a weak administration gress from Illinois: can be deposed only by a powerful opposition par-

trammeled discussion, and party opposition, the and his quotations and comparisons from sacred pent up political passions generated by adminis writings, and adopted the slap dash style and trative imbecility and acts of arbitrary power forms of expression that belong to the political dition of the country is now such that these safe- and whisky punches, and, people here say, somety-valves must be re-opened, or there is danger times gets very comfortably "boozy." that our elaborately constructed and nicely balanced system of government will lie about us in scattered and disjointed fragments. But let the public voice be pronounced em-

the approaching fall elections, and a change of measures, either with or without a change of men, is inevitable. The only authentic expression of the public will, under a free Government, is through the ballot-box. Such party opposition entered Glasgow vesterday afternoon and took is the regular constitutional method, under our possession. Gen. Bragg was reported to be fol-Government, of deposing incompetent rulers. We lowing close on Polk's heels, the whole force beseem to be close upon a period when the country will choose between changing the Administration administration if powerful majorities in all the place. members are re-elected, their indorsement by the other damage. people will make them more arrogant, domineer ing, and absurd than ever.

to the organization of such a party in their action under the indomitable Gen. George W. Morgan, to-day would be a hazardous prediction. The re made an attack and completely dispersed the of that elevation above mere party views and many prisoners and capturing their entire camp ends, and of that liberal spirit of wise tolerance equipage, rations, &c., sufficient to last our entoward other citizens-friends of constitutional tire division for two months. This is a fortunate nucleus of a successful conservative opposition. past. This will place them in a position to hold the necessity of an efficient opposition party is far.

county and township of the State. Frequent elections and free party action are the very essence of republican government; they are its vital air and daily bread. Weak and incompetent rulers can be displaced only by party op- The Significance of the Present Rebel Move osition, or revolutionary violence. As the institution of marriage is the world's safeguard against brutal license of the sexual passions; as the institution, of property protected by the laws is the best restraint on the acquisitive instinct; as a pure religion is the only antidote to wild fanaticism and debasing superstition-so regular political parties in which opposition to the measure of Government can find efficient expression is the only alternative to revolutionary violence when thn conviction that the public safety demands a change of rulers becomes deep and universal. In the absence of an opposition party the country is drifting swiftly into the rapids above the revotionary cataract. But if we are to have a powerful opposition party, we must have also the indispensable prerequisites and accompaniments, with out which it is a hollow and delusive sham. We people to deliberate on the public welfare, in short all those sacred rights of freemen enumerated in the Constitution and regarded by it as in-

The Strength of the Enemy.

While some editors systematically exaggerate the number of the rebels, others as uniformly in cline to disparagement. One course tends to create alarm, the other begets undue confidence, while either tends to mischiet. What is wanted is truth, and the way to arrive at it is to draw a of Washington would produce an immense sen line somewhere intermediate between these extreme authorities. The National Intelligencer takes issue with one of its cotemporaries who said sensation would be altoge, her and necessarily asserts that in the battles before Richmond the to our advantage. It would be a prodigious morrebels never fought more than 15,000 or 20,000 tification to the North, but would not cost a fatal, men in one day, and refutes this assertion with shock might possibly occasion negotiations for the following statement:

We may add, as a fact, that what we have re courage, it would more probably result in a genegarded as the most trustworthy accounts from ral rush to arms. Possession of Washington is Richmond, as well before as subsequently to the only desirable as the open door to invasion; and repulse of General McClellan, have represented if it is effectually closed against us by the occuthe enemy's force at or near two hundred thou- pation of Arlington, we hope that this precious sand men. Such have been the reports of de- season will not be consumed in picking the lock serters and of many of the correspondents of the or battering it down, while the wall is full of Northern newspapers; and the only person direct breaches through which we may pass as well. from Richmond, with whom we have recently Reason indicates that the aim and object of the conversed, informed us that he did not believe Confederacy at this stage of the war is, or should that any one in that city outside of the War De- be, a transfer of hostilities to the enemy's soil. It partment knew the actual strength of General is in fact a matter of necessity that we should do Lee's army, but that no one, in the ranks or out so. It is difficult to see how an enormous army of them estimated it at less than two hundred can be subsisted in Northern Virginia during the

dent of being able to capture the whole of Gen. for it is now literally an army in the desert. Few that he had eluded them by his retreat of June | the unfortunate portion of the State has been desand July. The person who, in the early part of olated. At the end of eighteen months it has July last, communicated this information to us been reduced to a condition nearly resembling was not a mere traveler through Richmond, or a that of Middle Germany, after the thirty years' prisoner whose observation was limited by im- war prisonment, but was a resident there prior to the The drums and tramplings of three conquests breaking out of the rebellion, who occupied and have not produced eisewhere the ravages and had continued to occupy a position the most fa- waste which the struggles of the Southern hosts vorable for possessing himself of whatever au have caused in Piedmont, Virginia, during the thentic information was permitted to be made past and present summers. It will take one hun-

to time to encourage enlistments or otherwise ly perceived how the scattered remainder of its increase the army, have been thwarted in a great population hope to escape starvation during the measure by statements in Congress and through coming winter; and the maintenance of an army the columns of newspapers, representing the enemy to be feeble in numbers, destitute of resources, and destined to speedy discomfiture. It is better to rise to a full appreciation of the crisis, by costly. giving the enemy credit for all that is claimed in evident that our army can not waste its time in their behalf, in regard to strength, and making protracted operations for the possession of a corresponding preparations to meet them in the field. None are so blind as those who refuse to see, and none do more to invite disaster.

Sober Second Thought. The conservative Republicans of Michigan are revolting against the party dynasty, the whole machinery of which has been seized by the creature Chandler for use in again thrusting himself into the Senate of the United States A large number of the most influential Republicans of Plymouth. Wayne county, the most solid Republican town in the State, have issued a manifesto in which they declare that they will not be bound by the action of the conventions of the dynasty; and at a meeting of the bar of Detroit on Wednesday, several leading Republicans- enemy's territory, and not on our soil. mong them H. H. Emmons, E. N. Wilcox, D. Bethune Duffield, T. W. Lockwood, and R. P. Toms-very strongly intimated their intention of cooperating in any movement which should promise to hold the State in a decent position of evil fortune. Mishap succeeded mishap, loss before the country.

NINTH DISTRICT -In the Ninth Congressiona beth, when he asked: "Shall thy line stretch out District of Indiana, David Turpie, Esq., the Dem to crack of doom?" ocratic candidate, is making a spirited canvass. The tables are now turned; the cards run the against Mr. Colfax, for whom the newspapers other way. The North has now its dismal season, have made a reputation greatly above his merits, while the winter of our discontent is turned to and who, though professedly conservative, has glorious summer. Splendidly victorious in Virnever failed to vote for the most radical and revo | ginia, our first organized advance into Kentucky lutionary measures. Mr. Turple, like the Presi- is also marked by a success even more brilliant, dent, is for saving the Union the shortest way un- though of less magnitude. The battle near der the Constitution, and, if elected, will stand Richmond, Kentucky, although ten thousand by the President while he shall stand by the Con- only of the enemy were engaged, is one of the stitution, which Mr. Colfax will not do. The most encouraging incidents of the war, if the re-Democracy and other conservative people of the port which the telegraph brings is indeed true, of opposition, with a view to depose the present district can elect Mr. Turple if they will, and in that the Kentucky regiments which the enemy no other way can they do so good service for the had raised by compulsory enrolment marched great cause for which the war is waged. We over to the side of their compatriots to deliver up intuinent danger either of destruction by the re | shall watch the contest with the liveliest inter the arms which their tyrants bad forced into their

The Maine Election,

In 1869, Maine gave Lincoln more than 33,000 majority over Douglas. In 1861 WASHBURNE'S the times. It is mainly owing to its non-existence majority for Governor over Jameson was more that we are now on the brink of counter revolu- than 36,000, and 17,000 over all other Demotion and anarchy. The people have confidingly cratic candidates. This year the telegraph estimates the Republican majority at about 8,000;

Lovejoy Coming Out.

A Chicago correspondent of the St. Louis same irregular and revolutionary methods by A Chicago correspondent of the St. Louis which despotisms are subverted. We protest, in Republican gives the following account of the rapid progress mede in manners and habits by the Rev. Owen Lovezov, abolition member of Con-

Lovejoy's life at Washington as a member of ty speaking through the ballot-box and controll- Congress and maker of Brigadier Generals has worked a smart change in his personal demeanor Without the safety valves of a free press, un and habits. He has quit his preacherlike twang gather fearful and explosive strength. The con | buffer. He is also ravenously fond of gin slings

News from Kentucky The Louisville Democrat of the 13th contains phatically against the present Administration in the following information in regard to military

movements in that State : We learn from reliable authority that a rebel force, 10,000 strong, in command of Gen. Polk. entered Glasgow vesterday afternoon and took lieved to be 50,000.

DOWN THE ROAD .- We learn from Capt. Tom by party action through the elections, or by fitful Berry, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and irresponsible action inspired by dangerous that a train left Bowling Green yesterday for revolutionary passions. If the opposition party | Franklin, but turned back, unable to proceed; the prevails in the State elections this fall, a change track had been torn up between Franklin and of Cabinet will follow of course, but it is absurd Bowling Green, a force of rebels having made to suppose that Mr. Lincoln will reconstruct his | their appearance within twelve miles of the latter

loyal States set the seal of public approbation on Forrest's cavalry, numbering about 1,000 men, is past course. If an opposition Congress is were in Franklin yesterday, where they killed one elected, its arrogant bullying of the Executive. Federal soldier, and made prisoners of a lot of which has been the source of nine tenths of our stragglers. They have torn up the track in that disasters, will cease. But if most of the present | vicinity, burned depots, and did considerable

LATEST FROM CUMBERLAND GAP .- By information received in this city from a reliable gentle-The necessity, then, for an earnest, vigorous, man of the Gap, we learn that a force left the patriotic and powerful opposition party, is too Gap on the 28th ult., and made an attack on the manifest to be reasonably questioned. That the Georgia brigade, who had been within four miles Democratic Convention at Albany will contribute of our forces for several weeks, when our forces, cent history of that party affords slight guarantee | whole brigade, killing several and taking a great liberty, who love the Union and favor a vigorous occurrence for our troops stationed at the Gap. prosecution of the war-which could make it the as they have been on short rations for sometime But whatever doubts there may be on this point, out for double the length of time they have so

unquestionable, and nothing contributes more to The rebels will find that they have a hard such efficiency than a thorough organization customer to deal with when they a hold of Jen whose ramifications already extend into every eral Morgan and the men comprising his di-

Late from Richmond.

ments-War to be carried into Pennsylvania.

[From the Richmond Examiner.] Intelligence has been received from various sources that the enemy has succeeded in evading or forcing the lines of the Confederates between Manassas and Washington, and reached Arlington Heights with the wreck of his army. This story lacks confirmation, but it comes from so many quarters that we fear it contains but too much truth. We know from the porthern press that it was the intention of their Generals, if de-feated on the Rappahannock, to retire to Arlington Heights, there to renew the war of the spade, and to reform their broken legions and new lines during the winter. But it was the hope and belief of the country that the arrangements of the Confederate leaders had been such as would have must have a free press, free assemblies of the completely foiled that plan. If the news of their successful retreat to Arlington Heights is confirmed, it will be another of those many disappointments which we have had to support, much resembling and nearly as great as the escape of McClellan after the battle of Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill But if it is indeed true, we hope that our foes

themselves will be disappointed in their expectations of a seige of Washington. The chief prize of the late victories is not the possession of that city, but the opportunity which they would seem to afford for the commencement of an offensive campaign in the enemy's country. The capture sation, but if unattended by an immediate advance into Pennsylvania, and a menace of the northern capitals, it is impossible to say that the or even a serious loss of strength. The moral peace; but if the northern people possess any real coming winter. Everything that it consumes will It was so strong, he said, that they were confi. have to be transported there from great distances, McClellan's army, and were greatly disappointed who have not visited it know the extent to which

dred full years to restore that country to the con-Beyond a doubt, the efforts put forth from time dition in which the war found it. Deserted as it is by the majority of its inhabitants, it is not easi of one hundred and fifty thousand men there, dependant on a single track railroad, when the winter has rendered the other highways impassable, will be an experiment not less dangerous than

Even if that difficulty could be overcome, it is frontier city, unless it desires to lose the only opportunity to make a real approach to the end of the war that we have had since the beginning of it. Such a delay would be all that the enemy could now desire, for it would give him just the time necessary to organize and bring up his new army of six hundred thousand men; and while Washington should be neither clearly lost or won, but a prize still at stake between the two countries, the difficulty of raising that new army would be greatly alleviated.

If we can not take Washington by a coup de main, it must be left to take care of itself. The true goals of our course are the deliverance of Mary and and the invasion of Pennsylvania; and and if we ever have an honorable treaty of peace with the United States, it will be signed on the

War is a game of chance, and in all games of chance there are unaccountable runs of good and bad luck. In the latter part of last winter and in the beginning of the spring, we had our season followed less, and disaster pursued disaster in a melancholy series so long and unbroken that the Confederacy could realize the sensation of Mac-

A large portion of the new levies of the North are to be drafted from the oppressed populations of conquered southern States-Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. We now know federate army has aroused a feeling for peace what these troops will be worth to them and to which is beginning to find public expression in us, and can indulge the hope that they will or northern cities. We are informed that a late ganize, arm and equip as many more regiments copy of the New York Times has been received from those States as the arms bearing population that says: "If the combined armies of McClellan, will afford. The Kentucky victory appears by Burnside and Pope are defeated, then we for one the dispatch to have been so complete, that we are for settlement." We have not seen the pafear the details may weaken the impression that | per, and do not know whether or not any qualifiit leaves. But it is at least certain that we are cations were added. Those who informed us of victorious in Kentucky, and that our troops are the Times' expression added that the whole tone upon their way to Lexington. In the West, as of the article was that of disappointment and

Correspondence of Sentinel. Democratic Meeting in Monroe County-Joe. Wright delivers a Sunday

gamblers, that luck should be pushed.

School Oration. BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 10, 1862. EDITOR SENTINEL-A large and enthusiasti Democratic meeting was held at this place on onday the 8th inst. The attendance was large from every portion of the county. The meeting was organized by the selection of Ex-Governor Dunning as Chairman. After the transaction of business, the Hon. John B. Cochrane of Kentucky, was introduced. Mr. Cochrane spoke of the difficulties Kentucky Union men have labored under, and the sacrifices with which they have sealed their devotion to the Government They had contributed nearly one half their number to swed the ranks of the Union armies, and were ready to respond to every call made upon them by their country. They were for the Government because it was right. In an able and eloquent appeal he called upon the people of the North to shun the counsels of extremists, and adopting conservative measures, devote every energy to prosecuting the war, in which course lay our surest road to success.

Mr. C's whole address was most able and patriot-As the views of a man whose love for the Union had cost him many sacrifices, the speech had a salutary effect upon our people, who have been disposed to underate the trying situation of Kentucky Union men. If Mr. Cochrane's duties as a member of the Kentucky legislature would permit him to address other portions of Indiana, could do Kentucky no better service than by raising his eloquent voice within the borders of our own State for a more vigorous prosecution of

The Hon. Joseph E. McDonald then address ed the meeting. A brief synopsis of his speech would not do it justice. He told the people he came to appeal quietly to their reason. He said the Democratic party were for a determined and vigorous war policy, and would respond to every call of their country for men and money to upwhich had sacrificed party feelings. He ably re viewed the unconstitutional measures and suicidal policy of Congress at its last session. He advocated a war policy which would defeat the rebel armies in the field, disarm them and then provide for the government of the seceded States under the Constitution, after the removal of their disloyal leaders. Men went away from the Court House on Monday evening satisfied how deeply the Democracy of Indiana had been misrepresen ted. The ballot box will tell a favorable tale for Monroe county in October, if free from federal influence, and not interfered with by State au-

One word of tribute to a political colporteur, who is at present vending his politics and religion | jority. through Southern Indiana, charging nothing but food and lodging, but with an eye fixed on hereafter. Joseph A. Wright abused his late Democratic friends on Saturday, the 6th inst., at Bloomington. As he proposes lecturing all over the we will not destroy his stock in trade by report ing his speech. On Sunday afternoon he delivered a Sunday School oration to the children of the young were present. The Ex-Governor begun by from both testaments, questioned the children. visit to Pompeii, where his vision was gladdened kinds of fish hooks, an immense jug which would | ing. hold three barrels, what he styled the hetacombs. and other things of equal interest to an intelligent audience. The whole address reflected great credit upon the taste and learning of the Ex-Governor of Indiana and Ex-Minister to Berlin. As we thought of the past and witnessed the present, despite the day and the place, we were refreshed by the recollection of what that SELF - ACTING REVOLVERS irrepressible individual, the past says, not that we would attribute to the gentleman of "thunder and lightning" renown, the fierce warlike genius of the famous Englishman, though he might dis-

pute the claims of piety with Dean Swift. "In life's last hours when prodigies arise; Fears of the brave and follies of the wise;

From ariborough's eyes the fears of dotage flow, And Swift expires a driveller and a show." Or perhaps those other words of the same gen deman should be equally true which are to be found in the "Loafer's Lament" on his own un fortunate downfall.

"Ven I thinks vat I now be, And vat I used to was, I thinks I throws myself away, Mit out sufficient cause.

SALT. From the London Times, August 30.

The Democratic Party. The Democratic party of the United States oc cupy at this moment a position as strange and as exceptional as ever fell to the lot of any political ombination in any country. It is but bare jus | 70 AND 72 VINE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND tice to the party which experienced at the last election for Presidenta signal and crushing defeat record that they have ever been the friends and preservers of the great American Union. People will differ as to the price which they paid for that great object—endless compromises of the cash, to which we invite the attention of close cash buymost sacred principles; encouragement to the claims of the slave owners not merely to that toleration which the Constitution allowed them, but to spread themselves over the whole Union; something like a foleration of the external, and a complete acquiescence in the internal slave trade; the fugitive slave law, the renunciation of CELEBRATED the Missouri compromise, and repeated quarrels

Still, the policy had the merit of success: the price was beavy, but the American republic remion went on increasing in magnitude and mish supplies in the State of Indiana. oculation, and the idols of the American mindpower, number, space-remained at least unbroken. During the Presidential election of 1860 the House. Democrats were loud in their assertion that the ssue realty at stake was, not the election of Mr. Lincoln, but the dissolution or preservation of the Union. The Republicans laughed their predictions to scorn. The South would never dare to move, and, if it did move, it had not the slightest THE BEST PIANO FORTES. tope of success. The taking of Fort Sumter dispelled this illusion. The Republican party, whose policy was directly challenged by armed violence, and the Democratic party, whose proph ecies were only too speedily accomplished-more speedily, indeed, than they themselves either beneved or wished-flew to arms, with results with which we are all well acquainted. It is only justice to the Democrats to say that, rising superior to narrow party feeling, they have freely shed their blood in defense of a policy which they regard with the bitterest execuation. The reproach s so often made that we presume it must have some foundation, that the Republicans have been CAVALRY BUGLES, slower to take the sword on this occasion than the Demacrats. The Abolitionists are proverbially no fighters, and prefer to win their victories, like Macaulay's Appius, within the city towers. A Thus the Democrats are placed in a most singular position. They are fighting for a cause to which they profess, and doubtless feel, the most boundless devotion; but they are fighting on behalf of a policy which they detest, and in support of a party which they hate with all the bitterness of a defeated faction.

GENERAL McClellan's Plan -It will be re-General McClellan promised them that from that point they should advance to the capture of Rich- sel mond. This was his determination; and we are For Territory, hamediate application must be made by informed that between him and Captain Wilkes a mail to the Publisher. plan of operations had been arranged, by land and water, against Richmond, which the rebels could not have resisted beyond the 1st of September. The removal of our army from the James river was in direct opposition to this plan of Gen. McClellan, and against his remonstrances. He, therefore, is not responsible for these late disasters to our arms, but in a great degree is justly entitled to the credit of having defeated the rebels in their desperate enterprise to get to Washington before him -N. Y. Herald.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 6. The Terms of Peace.

It seems that the recent victories of the Conthe East, the smile of fortune is manifest; and sorrow. Whether or not this statement is correct, the masters of the art of war agree with other we have no doubt that thousands at the North, who heretofore silently submitted to the popular cry, will now speak out and demand peace, since all their armies have been defeated, and no force intervenes between our victorious army and the

General Lee understands the northern character well enough to know that the surest guarantee of an early peace, is the vigorous prosecution of present successes. He has shown himself to be a General who properly estimates the value of quick and rapid movements; he is pressing forward towards the enemy's country, and nothing but a speedy offer of the most favorable terms of peace will prevent an early invasion of northern territory, carrying to the enemy's home the same kind of warfare that has been practiced by them in the South. When the fact of invasion is forcibly presented to the northern mind, our own terms of peace will be offered us.

The only returns which the Confederate States can accept will be the immediate recognition of the present Confederate States, and the permission to the other States to elect their own destiny and to decide whether their future shall be with the Confederate States or with the United States. We are of the opinion that the principle of election should be applied not only to the border slave States, but to each and all of the remaining United States. Not that any of the Northern States are wanted in the Confederacy, but as an acknowledgment of the right secession-for which this war has been waged

The peace which ends this war should acknowledge the ends for which it was fought and apply its principles to each and all of the United We do not see the necessity for any proclama-

tion to the Northwestern States about the free navigation of the Mississippi river; that has already been sufficiently declared, and the Northwestern States have, notwithstanding that offer, as vigorously sustained the war as any of the other Northern States. We are unwilling to mitigate the force and effect of our victories by extending favors or offers to any portion of our enemies The ability to conquer a peace has been hold the Constitution. It was the only party demonstrated-let is do nothing that will appear like an effort to purchase it

The earnest desire of the people of the Confederate States for peace is known to the North. Whenever the United States are prepared to have peace it can be obtained upon proper terms. In the meantime our army will speedily approach the enemy's territory, and be prepared to aid all peaceably disposed persons and communities by co operating against the enemy's forces.

Democratic Victory.—The special election for member of Congress in the Bucks and Le high district, Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Cooper, took place on Saturday. Stiles, Democrat, was elected by about 400 ma-

MEDICAL.

State except the Seventh Congressional District, PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

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